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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/764,739	<b>Applicant(s)</b> CONNELLY, MICHAEL P.
	<b>Examiner</b> CHRISTOPHER H. BOND	<b>Art Unit</b> 3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2008.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 January 2004 and 06 August 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/14/2008
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 14, 2008 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1, 19, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Applicant fails to disclose "song" anywhere in the specification, yet only refers "audio tracks" and "audio element tracks"

4. .The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1, 19, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

which applicant regards as the invention. The applicant's claim language of "a part of the same song" is indefinite.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1, 11-13, 17-19, 29-31, and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoke, USPAT 6,561,908 (hereinafter Hoke).**

8. As to claims 1, 19, and 37, Hoke presents a gaming device with a metronome system for interfacing sound recordings and discloses (column 1, line 60 - column 2, line 19), "...a gaming device with a metronome system capable of interfacing different sound recordings on any tick of a regular, repeating interval. The term interface, as used herein, includes switching, replacing combining, supplementing, splicing, overlaying or otherwise partially or wholly joining two or more sound recordings, temporarily or permanently...[the] invention can be incorporated into a computer system of any gaming device which includes: a central processing unit (CPU); input and output devices; game read only memory (ROM); game random access memory (RAM); a sound card, including sound files and a sound processor; and a bus which enables all of these components to communicate...the metronome system includes game code, music code, and metronome code....The music code...is a set of instructions which the CPU uses to determine the type, duration and volume of tones to be played." Hoke further

discloses (column 3, lines 34-44) that, "...the metronome system of the present invention can be adapted to play a plurality of sound recording simultaneously and when a sound-causing event occurs, to play a plurality of different sound recordings on beat with the earlier sound recordings or on any other tick whereupon the CPU reads the game state data. The metronome system of the present invention provides gaming devices with the capacity to interface, change or switch sound recordings when certain game events occur, while making such change on a code-driven metronome tick."

Figure 4 clearly shows four different sound recordings being played simultaneously, while Figure 5B - 5C clearly shows sound recordings being played both simultaneously and selected and deselected over a period of time. This would anticipate the applicant's limitation of having a computerized gaming system comprised of a gaming module, a processor and gaming code, and an audio module (sound card, sound files, and sound processor) operable to play an audio track, the audio track comprising a plurality of selected audio elements tracks that are played at the same time to create the played audio track, wherein the selected audio tracks are selected by the wagering game machine independent of user selection. This also anticipates the applicant's limitation wherein the audio element tracks are selected and deselected over time.

9. Furthermore, the method of providing audio from a computerized gaming system comprising: playing an audio track comprised of a plurality of audio element tracks that are played at the same time by the computerized gaming system to create the played audio track, wherein the audio element tracks are selected by the wagering game machine independent of the user selection, wherein the audio elements are deselected

over time by the selection process, the computerized game system further operable to conduct a wagering game upon which monetary value can be wagered, merely discloses the steps necessary for the gaming device's operation. Since each step must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been inherent in view of the device.

10. Hoke discloses (column 6, lines 45-49) that, "the music code...includes a set of instructions which the CPU uses to determine the type, duration, and volume of tones to be played. Preferably, the music code...is a commercially available code such as music instrument digital interface (MIDI)." One skilled in the art would recognize that to program music code using MIDI to perform the added limitations of producing audio element tracks either from an ordered list, or by random selection would have been routine skill, and well within the capabilities of one skilled in the art, as it would have been a mere matter of programming the machine with a music code such as MIDI to perform these functions.

11. As to claims 11 and 29, Figure 5B in Hoke illustrates two audio element tracks (sound recordings) being played--that is to say A and B--each of which has a different length.

12. Furthermore, the method of playing back the audio element tracks repeatedly, as evidenced in Figure 5B--i.e. showing BAR 1, Measure 1 to signify a repeat--where at least two of the audio elements are of different length, merely discloses the steps of the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been inherent in view of the device.

13. As to claims 12 and 30, Figure 3 in Hoke illustrates an audio track that is not a combination of other audio element tracks.
14. Furthermore, the method wherein the audio track further comprises a portion that is not a combination of audio element tracks, merely discloses the steps of the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been inherent in view of the device.
15. As to claims 13, 17, 18, 31, 35, and 36, Hoke discloses (column 3, lines 28-32), "Furthermore, the sound file changes can include increasing or decreasing the volume of the current musical sound recording. In addition to playing musical sound recordings, the sound file change can, instead, include playing a sound effect on any beat or bar..."
16. Furthermore, the method of performing the limitations described above merely discloses the steps needed for the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been inherent in view of the device.
17. **Claims 2 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoke in view of Koenig et al., USPAT 6,729,618 (hereinafter Koenig).**
18. As to claims 2 and 20, as discussed above, the Hoke invention discloses that it is capable of playing more than one musical sound recording at a time. Hoke however does not explicitly disclose that the sound recordings comprise one or more instruments not present in the other audio element tracks.
19. Koenig discloses (abstract), "A game that utilizes a plurality of sound lines (or sound tracks) which are components of a song where each sound line or ensemble may

Art Unit: 3714

be reproduced either alone or together with any number of other sound lines." Koenig further discloses (column 7, lines 27-32), "...each sound lines consists essentially of musical sounds corresponding to an instrument or voice wherein the instrument or voice corresponding to the musical sounds of one sound line is substantially different from the instrument or voice corresponding to the musical sounds of each other sound line."

20. The advantage of having a music track with instruments not present in the other audio element tracks, Koenig writes (column 1, lines 27-32), is that, "The recording engineers may filter certain sounds or frequencies from a particular track without affecting other tracks, may modify the volume of each track relative to other tracks (i.e., balance the tracks), and may perform other modifications to the tracks in connection with the mixing or layering operation. Since the gaming device plays the role of the recording engineer, having tracks comprised of one or more instruments not present in other tracks gives the advantage of being able to modify a track without affecting the other tracks.

21. This is evidence that one of ordinary skill in that art would have reason/motivation/suggestion to use audio tracks having instruments not present in the other audio element tracks for the purpose of being able to modify a track without affecting the other tracks.

22. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Hoke with the audio tracks containing instruments not present in other audio tracks as described by Koenig, for the purpose of modifying certain audio tracks without affecting the other audio tracks.

23. Furthermore , the method of performing the limitations described above merely discloses the steps needed for the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been obvious in view of the device.

24. **Claims 3-10, 14-15, 21-28, and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoke in view of Koenig, and further in view of Kay, USPAT 6,087,578 (hereinafter Kay).**

25. As to claims 3-7, 14, 21-25, and 32, as discussed above, Hoke in view of Koenig discloses a gaming machine capable of playing multiple audio tracks, wherein the audio element tracks comprise one or more instruments not present in the other audio element tracks, however, Hoke in view of Koenig fails to explicitly disclose or suggest an audio element track comprising one or more instruments with multiple phrases independently selectable for playback to create a played audio track. Hoke in view of Koenig also fails to specifically disclose further limitations including: wherein multiple phrase are played back out of sequence to create the played audio track; wherein the phrase sequence comprises randomly selected phrase order; wherein the phrase sequence to be played back is provided by an ordered list of phrases; wherein the phrase sequence played back comprises a phrase sequence based on priority weighting; and wherein the audio elements phrases are sorted into at least two subgroups

26. Kay presents a method and apparatus for generating and controlling musical effects and discloses (abstract), "An initial note series is collected from a real-time

source of musical input material such as a keyboard or a sequencer playing back musical data, or extracted from musical data stored in memory. The initial note series may be altered to create variations of the initial note series using various mathematical operations. The resulting altered note series, or other data stored in memory is read out according to one or more patterns (phrases). The patterns may have steps containing pools of independently selectable items from which random selections are made. A pseudo-random number generator is employed to perform the random selections during processing, where the random sequences thereby generated have the ability to be repeated at specific musical intervals. The resulting musical effect may additionally incorporate a repeated effect, or a repeated effect can be independently performed from input notes in the musical input material. The repeated notes are generated according to one or more patterns, which may also have steps containing pools of random selections. A duration control means is used to avoid polyphony problems and provide novel effects." Kay further discloses (column 13, line 46 - column 14, line 54), "A pattern in general is a sequential list of any length consisting of one or more steps. Each pattern may be of any length with relation to any other pattern. Each step consists of a data item or data location. The meaning of the data item or contents of the location is different for each type of pattern. For example, some patterns may represent musical characteristics such as pitch, duration, rhythm, and so on. Other patterns may represent indexes or pointers to memory locations utilized during processing, or indicate other functions of processing or processing instructions, such as a number of times to perform a certain procedure, and so on. Each pattern is accessed by a pattern index, indicating

the next step of the pattern to be used during processing. Each pattern index can be moved independently of any other pattern index. In this example, each time a pattern is accessed, the pattern index moves to the next sequential step in the pattern, whereupon reaching the end the index is moved back to the first step. Other methods of movement such as backwards, forwards/backwards, random, or movement of the index according to an algorithm (e.g. every other or every third index, or forward by two, back by one and so on) may be employed (out of sequence). The various patterns can be part of a predetermined collection of parameters loaded as a whole by the user, or each type of pattern can be individually selected from pluralities of patterns of the same type stored elsewhere in memory. The data contained in each pattern step may be held in the predetermined pattern steps (ordered list), or may be independently selected and/or entered and changed in real-time by a user. Patterns in general may be broadly divided into two different categories (subgroups): specific value patterns and random pool patterns. A specific value pattern in general is a pattern consisting of one or more steps, with each step in the pattern consisting of one data item, or more than one data item to be used in conjunction with each other (set of data items). Because there is only one predetermined data item or set of data items, the specific values indicated by the data items are utilized as each step of the pattern is selected for use. A random pool pattern in general is a pattern consisting of one or more steps, with each step in the pattern constituting a pool of one or more data items, from which one or more selections will be made at random. Each step may contain a predetermined number of other locations into which data items may be stored, and a value indicating the number of total items

currently stored in the location. Therefore, each step may be considered a pool containing a certain number of actual values indicated by the data items from which to make a random selection. This shall be referred to as the actual values pool method. Alternately, each step may contain a single value representing a pool of possible data items from which one will be chosen at random. For example, a single "n"-bit number can represent a pool of "n" different items, where the value of 1 for each bit represents the inclusion of the bit in a pool of choices (on-bits). When the step is selected for use, one of the on-bits can be selected at random, and mapped to a table of corresponding data items to use. This shall be referred to as the on-bits pool method. The data items represented by the steps of the pattern may form a subset of a larger set of available data items. For example, a random pool pattern step may be capable of indicating up to sixteen data items, from a total available set of 128 different data items. During processing, a pseudo-random number is generated within a certain range using a seed value as a starting point. From this starting point the calculation of a string of apparently random numbers is performed. The starting point may be reset at any time, so that the same string of random numbers may be repeatedly generated. The random number is then modified by one of several weighting methods (priority weighting), which allow the selections to be influenced by favoring certain areas of the range. The resulting value is then scaled as necessary and used to select a data item or bit from the pool contained in the current step of the pattern, after which the resulting value can be used in the generation of musical data." This would meet the applicant's limitation of having an element track comprised of multiple phrases (patterns), wherein the phrases can be

Art Unit: 3714

played back out of sequence; wherein the phrase sequence can be played back out of order; wherein the phrase sequence is played back according to an ordered list; wherein phrase sequence is selected based on priority weighting; and wherein the phrases are sorted into at least two subgroups.

27. Furthermore, the methods of performing the limitations described above merely disclose the steps needed for the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the methods would have been obvious in view of the device.

28. The advantage of playing back the phrase sequences (patterns) using different means, Kay writes (column 14, lines 55-67) is that, "...a predetermined pattern that is repeating can be caused to produce radically different results...in the case of rhythm, this could produce a rhythm pattern that can be changed from very simple and slow to something very fast and complex, even though the same pattern is being used. The data items and number of data items that the pools refer to can be changed in real-time, and the weighting methods varied in real-time, giving great control over the way random selections are generated."

29. This is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art would have reason/motivation/suggestion to employ the method and apparatus for controlling musical effects, as described by Kay, specifically the different ways of generating patterns (phrases), for the purpose of creating radically different results and giving greater control over the way random selections are generated.

30. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Hoke in view of Koenig, with the different ways of generating patterns (phrases) as described by Kay for the purpose of creating radically different results and giving greater control over the way random selections are generated.

31. As to claims 8-10 and 26-28, while Hoke in view of Koenig and further in view of Kay does not specifically disclose the random combination of two or more audio tracks to create the played audio track, both Hoke and Koenig disclose the playing or two or more audio tracks at the same time, while Kay discloses (column 127, line 48 - column 128, line 4), "It is not necessary to use all of the patterns together discussed in these explanations, as they may each be used individually or in any combination. For example, the notes may be generated or repeated without the use of a velocity pattern to impart accents to them. The notes may be generated or repeated without the use of a spatial location pattern, so that no MIDI pan data is sent out. The notes may be generated or repeated without the use of a cluster pattern, and so on. The steps in the previous routines that handle the applicable operations of such patterns may be removed without affecting the processing of the invention. In its simplest form the process can use only a single pattern of any of the patterns shown and achieve greater diversity over existing methods. Alternately, it is possible to combine one or more of the various elements of the individual patterns into a composite pattern, so that each step for example contains data for the rhythm, data for the transposition, data for the velocity, and so on." Thus, Kay suggests the combination of patterns, having previously

discussed the ability to randomly play patterns, play patterns according to predetermined parameters (list), and play patterns based on priority weighting. It would have been a matter of choice well within the capabilities of one skilled in the art to combine audio tracks randomly, according to a predetermined list, or based on priority weighting, as this is a simple substitution (i.e. pattern for audio track) of one known element for another.

32. Furthermore, the methods of performing the limitations described above merely disclose the steps needed for the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the methods would have been obvious in view of the device.

33. As to claims 15 and 33, as discussed above, the patterns can be classified into two subgroups, that is to say the 'actual value group' on the on-bits pool group. Kay discusses compatibility using the on-bits pool group (column 33, lines 43 - 62), "In another embodiment, two or more of these patterns are played simultaneously, with separate weighting methods, and with the "n" bits of the pool representing different drum sounds in each pattern. FIG. 23 shows three example patterns that are being used simultaneously. In this example, each pattern uses only 4 bits. Pattern 1 represents drum sounds of a kick, snare, low tom and null value 2300. Pattern 2 represents cymbal sounds of a hi-hat, crash, splash, and null value 2302. Pattern 3 represents percussion sounds of a tambourine, cowbell, shaker, and block 2304. The patterns can be of different lengths and will loop concurrently, so for example, the dotted outlines of Pattern 2 indicated that it will have played 4 times during one

repetition of Pattern 1. Although this example shows the three patterns having a length with a common multiple of 4, this is not necessary and they can be of any length. Furthermore, the steps in each pattern can be selected by the same rhythm pattern or selection means, so that they are synchronized, or by different rhythm patterns and selection means, so that they may be utilized at different speeds or rhythms." This would meet the applicant's limitation, wherein the audio elements in the phrase (pattern) subgroups are grouped by compatibility with other audio element subgroups.

34. Furthermore, the method of performing the limitation described above merely discloses the steps needed for the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been obvious in view of the device.

35. **Claims 16 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoke in view of Thagard et al., USPAT 6,215,737 (hereinafter Thagard).**

36. While Hoke discloses a gaming machine capable of playing two different audio tracks simultaneously, Hoke fails to explicitly disclose that the audio element tracks have different sampling rates.

37. Thagard discloses (abstract) an, "...apparatus for recording and playing back multi-channel digital audio having different sampling rates for different channels.

38. The advantage of using different sampling rates, writes Thagard (column 1, lines 31-35) is that, "...increased sampling rates provide better audio reproduction. However, sampling all channels of multi-channel audio at very high rates may produce more data and take up more space on the software carrier than is necessary to produce better

reproduction." Simply stated, not all audio channels require high sampling rates--such is the case of low frequency effects--i.e. bass, which can use a lower sampling rate, with little noticeable difference.

39. This is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art would have reason/motivation/suggestion to use audio channels/tracks with different sampling rates for the purpose of conserving storage space on the storage medium on which the audio tracks are stored.

40. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Hoke with the audio tracks having different sampling rates as described by Thagard for the purpose of conserving storage space on the storage medium on which the audio tracks are stored.

41. Furthermore, the method of performing the limitations described above merely discloses the steps needed for the gaming device's operation. Since each element must be implemented in order to make the device, the method would have been obvious in view of the device.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

42. Applicant's arguments filed February 14, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

43. The applicant argues that, "...the pending claims as amended recite that the audio element tracks of an audio track are selected randomly or pseudo-randomly, such as by use of a random selection method or use of a preordered list. The amended

claims also recite that the audio tracks comprise part of the same song." In regards to applicant's use of the word song, the Examiner contends that despite the lack of support for the term song in the applicant's specification, all prior art references would have rendered this added limitation as being obvious. Merriam-Webster defines 'song' as "a short musical composition of words and music". In keeping with this definition, this musical composition may be made up of multiple tracks played together to form a cohesive whole--the cohesive whole being the musical composition or song. The prior art references disclose the use of multiple audio tracks being played simultaneously to form a collective whole. Thus, the applicant's added limitation of audio element tracks comprising a part of the same song would have been obvious vis-a-vis the prior art of Hoke and Koenig, as each disclose playing multiple audio tracks at the same time to create a cohesive audio sound, or song. As to the added limitation of audio element track selection based on at least one of an ordered list and random selection, Hoke has disclosed that the music code contains instructions to determine the type, duration, and volumes of tones to be played. More importantly, Hoke lists the music code is preferably a commercially available code such as MIDI code (Hoke column 6, lines 45-49). Those skilled in the art would recognize that MIDI has long been used as a programming language to control such things as sequencing and cues of audio tracks. The applicant's added limitation, as understood by the Examiner, is merely playing an audio track from an ordered list or random selection by the wagering game machine--i.e. playing a musical sequence (ordered list), which would have been a function of the machine's programming. Moreover, the Hoke reference would suggest that audio

tracks are played from an ordered list as indicated in Hoke, Figure 4. Hoke Figure 4 illustrates multiple audio tracks being played at different times based on metronome cues. It is obvious that these audio tracks are not played at random, but programmed to play on distinct cues (ordered list) to form a cohesive audio output (i.e. a song).

44. The applicant's argument that the remainder of the dependent claims are allowable due to the alleged allowability of the independent base claims is moot in view of the aforementioned response by the Examiner.

#### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTOPHER H. BOND whose telephone number is (571)272-9760. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30am - 6pm (Eastern Standard Time).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan M. Thai can be reached on (571) 272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John M Hotaling II/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3714

/Chris Bond/